FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF TIME FOR COMPLETION

CENTENNIAL BILL IN THE SENATE

THE MEASURE CONSIDERED CONSTITUTIONAL

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT

CRIPPLING OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

WEDNESDAY, February v. 1576. Mr. WALLACE presented petition of nyethougand citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of the Texas Pacific rallroad. Committee on Railroads. Mr. WHYTE presented memorial of S. H. Kettiewell, asking to be paid \$24,000 for his services as a member of the 1sthmus of Darien expedition under Lieut. Stearn. Committee on Claims. Mr. WRIGHT, from Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of Mrs. Lucy Thomas, asking compensation for property in Florida belonging to her thusband. Also adversely on several other private claims. Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on

MILIT SATEATES. reported bill authoris - the delivery of certain condemned cannons tot. - Ladies' Monumental condemned cannons to: Ladies' Monumental Seciety of Alleghanycrus, P.A. Passed.
Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildines and Grounds reported bill authorising \$25,000 for continuing the work of improvement of the Unpitel grounds during the present facal year. He said the present appropriation was now exhausted, and sent to the desk to be read a letter from the architect, Mr. Clastead, asking the appropriation. Passed.
Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Indian Allairs, reported adversely on memorial asking the removal of certain indians from the northern part of Nevada.
Mr. CAPINTON, from the Committee on Ulaims, reported adversely on certain private claims. Claims, reported adversely on certain private claims.

Nr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution of Mr. Davis calling for a list of Government defaultiers, with a substitute for the same. Adopted.

Nr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Adairs, reported a bill authorizing Captain Temple and Lieutenant Commander Whiting to accept a deciration from the king of the Hawaiian Islands. Passed.

Mr. WADLEIGH introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Ward. Patents.

Mr. COURRELL, from the COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,

reported adversely on the petition of Jos. A. Rich, late chief clerk of the War Department. The adverse report was concurred in.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Andrew G. Crawlord, The report was concurred in. Ar. WADLEIGH introduced a bill to legalize the assignment of pay of officers and others in the institute service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. reservation of town sites on lands within the pub He domain. Public Lands.

Mr. MERKIMON submitted an order requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the eaglmeer's reject of the survey, the may and the estimates between the Cape Fear and the Neuserivers, and also of the survey of the connection of the waters of Virginia with the Cape Fear river.

Adouted. Adopted.
Mr. LDMUNDS offered a resolution instruct-Contract Contract (Contract Contract Co

and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of Passed. OUTWELL introduced a bill to repeal Mr. Kl.LLT called up the bill granting eight SOUTHERN PACIFIC RATIGOXIC

construct and complete its road. He said the il merely extended the time: it did not increase, it rather limited the grant. In answer to a and the lands on that the same street.

Mr. SARGENT said he was disposed to act

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rection.
The bill was then faid over.
The Centennial bill, being the unnnished business, was then taken up and read at length.
Mr. Ni-Ni-Ni-Ni ol Me, after speaking of what action had been taken by Congress in regard to the Centennial, said that according to his understanding the period for argument in this matter had passed. The people of the country were unified in one common sentiment that a grand international reunion was to be held at Philadelphia in 1846, where the nations of the Old World

angurated this

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
and read from the presemble of that act. Here, he
said, begins our connection with the enterprise
which we are now asked to make a success. It. which we are now asked to make a success. It behoves us to celebrate this grand event. Whatever has been done in Pennsylvanis, in the other States, or anywhere, has been done with the idea that the United States was the promoter of the enterprise, and would evereise authority over the direction, control and improvision of the wnole work. Congress, antilorized the appointment of a commission. So much for the inception of the work. Congress, having inaugurated the work was to provide the means whereby the necessary funds should be raised. This does not interfere with the fact that Congress had prohibited the sapents from involving the Government is any legal liability.

Now it is demanded by the duty and the honor of Congress that it should assist in this underinterier with the fact that Gongress had prohibited its agents from involving the Government
in any legal liability.

Now it is demanded by the duty and the honor
of Congress that it should assist in this undertaking. Congress at its next session authorized
an appointment of a board of finance. In answer
to a question of Mr. Edwards had be had no
doubt the Exhibition would be a success, even if
Congress withheld this appropriation, and that
Congress was not legally bound to make the appropriation. Morally and honorably it was
sound. He was authorized to state that all the
debts had been paid to date, and that it would
require \$1,507,600 to complete the buildings and
other necessary concenditures and open on the
loth of May with everything paid up in fail.
Congress was only asked new to appropriate \$1,500,600 after the rive or six millions which had
been raised by State and individual effort. The
President had by authority of Congress invited
foreign nations to participate in this Exhibition,
and twenty-six of them had responded favorably.
He sent to the desk to be read a letter from the
Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr.
Baker, accepting the invitation on the part of the
Emperor of Russia, also from the Ministers of
Germany, Austria and other Powers. He said he
would not trouble the Senate with reading any
more of the correspondence, as it was all now in
possession of the Senate.

Mr. PIMIN NDS said he had been of the impression that an appropriation of this character
was not constitutional, but upon further examination he was satisfied that Congress had the
power to appropriate money for the common defence and the common welfare of the country.
Therefore, though saying nothing about the preamble of this bill, he was satisfied that Congress
had the constitutional power to pass this bill. He
alluded to the tax clause in the Gonsitution and
the power there conferred to the Congress to appropriate money for the general welfare of the
people, and of the different interpretations put
upon tha

that the polification made by the Governor of Pennylvania was not true. He (Mr. E.) also said that he discovered that our dislomatic rep-resentatives abroad had not communicated to icreign Governments the fact that this was not a

and there Governments, under the impression that it was, had accepted it, and he now argued that under the circumstances our honor bound us now to see that the Exposition was made a success. But, while admitting this, what shall be said of the means by which the Government is but to this alternative, when from the very beginning of the whole thing every precaution was used to absoive the Government from Hability, and there who now ask this money constantly professed that they had no intention of calling on the Government for aid. He wished to say further that the restriction in this bill would have no more effect than the restriction in the other bills. It this bill was passed the Government is then put in the position of being obligated to see the whole thing through, and we need not be atail surprised if we are called on for another million, or even more. We are bound now by the passage of this bill to shoulder the whole thing. We are bound to see that the citiens of other countries who come here shall be properly taken care of; not that we shall pay their board bills, but if any of them should be not little Exposition should be a financial success.

their board bills, but if any of them should be in distress, to see that they are enabled to get home.

If this Exposition should be a financial success he did not think that the provisions now in the bill would insure a repayment of the sumsail-vanced by the United States, as he doubted the power of Congress to bind without their assent. The Centennial board of finance is a private corporation, and he should move an amendment that before this act takes effect the board of finance shall nie with the Secretary of the Treasury and acceptance of internal. He was informed that the contributions of the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia were invested in permanent structures, which were to revert to the State and city respectively, and would form ne part of the assets of this concern from which the United States was expected to get back its money. He would say that he thought the people of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia had been very liberal in their contributions, and put the neople of other States to the blush.

Mr. SARGENT thought if the Government intended to add this Exposition, it should do it with a free hand, and not put itself abead of the private stockholders. He had always opposed this Exposition. It would not be more than a mere ripple this year, and would be forgotten in ten years. He had thought the proper way to celebrate this Centennial year would be by the erection of a monument to commemorate our history, and which would have been enduring. He had no objection to the people of Philadelphia or of any brate this Centennial year would be by the creetion of a montiment to commemorate our history,
and which would have been enduring. He had no
objection to the people of Philadelphia or of any
city having a grand international expection, but
he had not thought that was a proper way to celebrate the Centennial year of our existence. But
this thing had gone on so that now there was a
different mass put upon it. He would give this
money, with no admission on the one hand that
we were either legally or intraily bound for it,
and with no demand on the other that it was
mere temporary loan, and should be paid back.
He was in lawor of striking out the preamole, and
believed the House would agree to it.
Mr. CAMERON, of Fa., said the whole amount
spent was \$6,70,000, of which Pennsylvanis had
appropriated \$1,000,000 and Philadelphia \$1,000,
One halls constructed by this money were to
be permanent structures, and would be for the
benefit of art and the enjoyment of the people of
the whole country. He regretted that they had

for this money. He would be glad if Pennsylva-nia should appropriate this \$1,500,000, and he be-lieved the present Legislature would gladly do it, lieved the present Legislature would gladly do it, but there was a clause in the constitution which would not permit it. He hoped if this bill was passed there would be no amendment made to it, for if it went back to the House, it might be a month before it was acted upon.

He paid a glowing eulogium to the energy and patriotism of the State of Pennsylvania, and described the scene which would occur in Philadelphia, the people from all over the country meeting together, and there would be such a mand-shaking and such a kissing as was never known before, Launcher, He appealed to the good heart and the areat Besil of his friend from Vermont [Mr. Enntwel not to coppose this bill, but to latit go through.

EDNUM NOS | not to copose this bill, but to let it go through.

Alt. SHEHMAN said he had uniformly voted against anything which would commit the United States to this undertaking. But he would have no hesitation now in voting this money, which he believed would be universally approved by the people of the United States. He wanted, also, that this money should be given with a free hand and with no conditions attached. The people individually had contributed largely. The States, Ohio among them, had voted large sums, and their contributions all went find the common fund; therefore it was not a graceful thing on the part of the United States to put its contribution in the shape of a loun. This provise should be struck out, and he believed that on consideration the House of Representatives would agree to it. Every one knew that there would be no praint, and he held that it would be a very mean thing for the Government to claim an advantage over the special stockholders. Let us give this million and a half in an open, generous, manly way, with no conditions and reservation. We can stay very and a baif in an open, generous, manly way, with no conditions and reservation. We can say very explicitly that this will be the extent of our contribution. He also opposed these provises which it were now the fashion to put in, requiring men to give bond and be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES,

SUBJECT TO PENALTIES, S.C., as if the gentlemen who have given their time and their labor to this undertaking were not to be trusted. He wanted this bill before it was passed to be stripped of its whereaces and its pro-passed to be a simple gratuity. He wanted the people of the whole United States-every man, woman and child of our forty millions—to be interested in this matter. He wanted them to flock to the City of Brotherly Lyre. He wanted brotherly love to prevail between every citizen of this proud land. He wanted that love to be pledged anew at Philadelphia and to be perpet-ual through all coming time. Mr. FRILINGHUYSIN would, as an origiual through all coming time.

Mr. FRILINGHUYSEN would, as an original proposition, have voted against the preamble, as it was not in good taste, but it was neutralized by the bill itself. He advocated passing the bill as it was, as the objections raised to the preamble and the proviso were not of practical importance.

Mr. WALLACE said, in recard to the remarks which had been made, that as his colleague had well said Memorial hall was to be a permanent structure, and was to be for the benefit of the people of the whole country. The other buildings belonged to the Centennial Association, and were part of the common stock. He defended the action of the Governor of Pennsylvania in his botification to the President, which was perfectly correct at the time it was made, if afterwards the affair had grown upon us and the hard times had prevented contributions that were expected. This was something that would not be provided against, and neither the Governor nor any one clse was to bizme for it. He also spoke of the injustice to the stockholders by putting the United States before them, but he advocated the passage of the bill as it stood.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that alinjustice to the stockholders by putting the United States before them, but he advocated the passage of the bill as it stood.

Alt. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that although he had opposed this undertaking in every stage he was now here to say that he should vote for this appropriation. He, if his way could have been had, would have made this a national instead of an international siair.

He would have put up a permanent museum of national instory, and also other permanent buildings. But no one could say that the buildings which were now there were not very creditable. As for the constitutionality of the appropriation, it was no use to talk of that after we had voted appropriations for the exhibitions at London, Paris, &c. He was for this Exposition because it would be the exhibition of the workingmen and the artisans of the United States.

Alt. McCREERY submitted a substitute for the entire bill, providing that it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the Fourth of July next in their respective cities, towas and neighborhoods in such numbers as may be expedient, there to testify their joy at the recurrence of the

ONE RUNDREDTH YEAR of their national existence, and to testify their appreciation of the same by such prayers and religious exercises as may be suitable. [Langhter] appreciation of the same by such prayers and religious exercises as may be suitable. [Lunghter.]

MI. McCherry, in a few characteristic remarks, supported his amendment. He said the bill was sectional, and his proposition was national. It was for the benefit of one locality, for one city, while his was to be participated in by the people of the whole country. Their rejoicings could be heard on the snows of Colorado and by the exattle thieves of Mexico. [Lunghter.] From the spot where the sua ross in the East to where it descended in the West. This bill was for the benefit of speculators, and he trusted that the Senate would rise to its ancient dignity and refuse to make this unconstitutional appropriation. He had seen the orphan driven from this Capitol, whose house had been burned down by one of yeur officers, and whose claim was juss, and was the hand to be plunged into the Treasury for the benefit of one section? The poor people of this country who cannot be at your grand Exposition will have the satisfaction of knowing that they can work to pay the expenses. What will there be at the Exposition to remind the people of the Revolutionary times? If old Stephen Hopkins could be there with his breadbrim hat and his paisled limbs he would fancy himself in an oriental burser. [Lunghter.]

He warned Senators not to heed the clamer of the press for this bill. He also spoke of the hard times and the distress of the people, and maintained that this was not the ime to add to their burdens. What he proposed would cost nothing. Mr. CAMERON said he agreed entirely with the files of a celebration advanced by his friend from Kentucky. He would vote for it as a separate provision. We could not have anything better than a jellification all over the country. He would so down to Owensburg to see his friend, and he knew he would treathim well. He wanted his friend to come and see him, too. his friend to come and see him, too

THIS THING IN PHILADELPHIA THIS THING IN PHILADELPHIA
would last for six months, and there would be time
for everybody to come. We could have the fiddle
and the old country dance, none of your newfashioned affairs. We would revive all the old
Revolutionary customs. He wanted everybody
to be happy and jolly. After this bill was
passed he would then vote for the proposition of
his friend from Kentucky.
Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Kentucky
seemed to think that it required an eat of the Mr. McRTGN said the Senator from Kentucky seemed to think that it required an act of Congress before people could say prayers. He says prayers will cost nothing. If they did cost anything no doubt the Senator would be against them. [Laughter.] Mr. M. then went on to argue that the United States was committed by every step in this enterprise to make it a success. He spoke elequently of the scene which would be wineszed at Philacelphia, and said it would be the best advertisement of free institutions which could be made. In common deceasey we were bound to carry this thing through. Thirty-eight nations had accepted our invitation. He would make this appropriation a free gift, He would wote for the bill now as requested by the Senators from Pennsylvania, but he trusted hereafter that Congress would pass a bill repealing the proviso.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Edwinster, when it was rejected—ayes 11, noes 23: years ago the Governor of Pennsylvania informed the President that the requirements of the act of Congress had been complied with, and the President thereupon extended the invitation to foreign Governments. According to the plain meaning of language, no other construction could be put upon this notification than that the law had been complied with, and that suitable provision has been made. Now if that was the case what fe the meaning of this bill, which premises that suitable provision has not been made, and the General Government is asked now to assist in making this provision? There can be but one conclusion from all this, nose 22.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. McChreny, when it was rejected—ayes 12, nose 45, those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Alourn, Eaton, Kernan, Keily, Goldthwaite, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Whyte, Withers, Cooper and McCreery.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the preamble. He said that it was wrong as to dates, and as he construed it, wrong as to facts.

Mr. MOHRILL, of Me., said the committee would have moved to strike it out but for want of time, and as it was immaterial he hoped it would not be struck out.

The motion to strike out was lost—ayes 18, noes 33. GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE, nose 35.

Mr. EATON moved an amendment providing that the appropriation shall be paid back to the United States before any dividends are paid to the stockholders on.

THEIR CAPITAL STOCK. Mr. SARGENT opposed the amendment. He held that no such provision could at any rate be binding. The stockholders could not be deprived of their rights in this way unless with their own Mr. KEY asked could not their officers bind

them."
Mr. SARGENT said not so. No one could act for them without their authority. There were thousands of them.
Mr. MORRILL, of Me., said the Committee on Mr. MORRILL, of Me., said the Committee on Appropriations had considered these questions, and had not thought it expedient to move any amendment under all the circumstances, as that would necessitate its going back to the House. The amendment of Mr. Earon was rejected. Mr. EATON said it seemed as if this bill was to pass with all its inconsistencies and all its false assertions in the preamble. He defied that there was any constitutional power in Congress to pass this bill, and no precedent could be found by it from 1800 down. He alluted to the vast deut of this country. He said improper language had been used on this floor. Sanatori had been called mean because they opposed this bill. stage has teen used on this killy. Senators had been called mean because they opposed this bill. He scorned such language, and was not to be driven by it into adding to the vast burden of taxation which now hangs over the people. He defined that we would be disnonered by returing this money.

Mr. MANEY declared that he regarded this measure as forming a wore perfect Poing and as

Mr. MANEY declared that he regarded this measure as forming a more perfect. Union and as concursing to the general tranquility. For this reason he would vote for it. He had no doubts as to its constitutionality, but had he any they should be reserved in favor of the bill. He had seen the good effects of the mingling of the people of the North and South, and he desired to foster that intercourse. Texas had felt the benefit of this: 200,000 people had been added to her population by immigration, most of them from the Northern States. The centennial meetings of iast year, had been productive of much good. These meetings were productive of fraternal feeling; they removed all animostics which might exist between the sections, and in this aspect a million and a half was cheap. He believed this a measure in the interest of peace and of prosperity. Some were apt to doubt the sincerity of those who like him had worn the gray and had fought in the Confederacy. But when be took the oath at that desk to support the Constitution, he meant it. The people of the South wanted peace. He was for A Union of States none can sever, A union of hearts, a union of hands And the flag of our Union forever.

He had sincerely fought to the best of his ability against this Union, but he was for it now. Let the

the South, the East and the West come together, and more will be done to remove the asperities engendered by the last war than in any other manner. Representing those who were the descendants of the men of the Revolution, he claimed the right to be present at this celebration. chained the right to be present at this celebra-tion.

Air. WITHERS expressed his dissent from the bill. He belonged to that class of apparently antiquated people who revered the Constitution and regarded it as the permanent law of the land. He had listened carefully to this debate to-day, and he could see nothing to reverse his opinion. He opposed the bill not only because it was un-constitutional, but because it set, a most danger. constitutional, but because it was un-constitutional, but because it set a most danger-ous and unwise precedent—the appropriation of money by dongress to a private joint stock com-pany. He knew, however, that he might as well talk to the idle wind as urge a constitutional ob-lection against any measure that the majority of this body desired to pass. He also objected to the disingentious manner in which Congress had this body desired to pass. He also objected to the disingeneous manner in which Congress had finally been brought to the passage of this bill. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Monrow] dog-matically says that this is a national fair, yet his whole argument shows that it is not so. Vir-ginia would be the last to assist in breaking that instrument which she assisted so much in pass-ing. ing.

Mr. NORWOOD obtained the floor, and said he wished to speak on this bill, but did not wish to go on this afternoon. He therefore moved to adverse the safety of the

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Afr. EDMI NDS rose, and said he understood that the Senator from Georgia was not well. He thought that, in deference to the courtesies which had always prevailed among Senators, the Senator should not be compelled to go on this evening. He therefore moved an executive session.

Agreed to, and after the executive session the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the number of horses and mules used in the United States in each and all the Departments, the places used, the amount of cost where purchased, and the cost of mounting and remounting a company of cavalry.

Mr. THORNBURG, of Tenn., objected, on the ground that it would take all the clerks in the Department till the end of the session to prepare

the information.

Mr. BANNING said if this was the case it had better be known and a better system adopted, so that information could be obtained. The House then proceeded, in the morning hour,

Mr. PARSONS, of N. Y., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to authorize the sale of certain land at Vincennes, indians. The bill was finally rejected.

The House then, the

SOUNING HOUR HAVING EXCIRED, Mr. SPRINGER (III.) said the singular anom-Mr. SPRINGER (III.) said the singular anomaly was now presented of the majority of the popular branch of the national legislature being in opposition to the national administration. There must have been same good and great reason for this. The year was what was called the off-year, and there was a general overturning of majorities. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Dr. EAND) was elected from a district which formerly wave 6 900 Hemphilian majority and the same

HEPOEN, HETERNEHMENT AND ECONOMY.

He was not surprised, therefore, that there should be so much opposition to this and other appropriation bills; but he was surprised at the opposition yesterday of the gentlemen from New York, (MESSE, Wood and HEWITT.) who seemed to think that the purpose of this bill was to destroy the carrying trade of the United States. He could not see that the bill proposed any such thing. The consular and diplomatic service was a result of commercial intercourse, and commerce was established first before consuls or ministers were appointed. We are told that we should commence with the Post Office and Treasury and other Departments but he thought he could convince the House that there was as much extravagance in the foreign service as elsewhere. The evidence produced before the Committee on Expenditures of the State Department, of which he was chairman, convinced him of this fact. The reduction in the bill was sweeping, but not too much so; and while the bill was so I perfect, there were other effices that should be abolished. Does any one suppose that our Kramers and Bancroft Davis and Bokers and Maynards will resign in consequence of the reduction of salaries? It may be a calamity to them, but it will not us to the country and the people.

Mr. Springer thes alluded to the accounts of some of the Ministers and consuls, and showed that they spent money with a lavish hand. Even REPORM, RETERNIHMENT AND ECONOMY.

Mr. Springer then alluded to the accounts of some of the Ministers and consuls, and showed that they spent money with a lavish hand. Even they made the people pay for small presents on Christmas. Mr. Washburne, for instance, the famous watch-dog of the Treasury, made the people pay \$19 for Ohristmas presents. Mr. Davis made them pay \$38. Mr. Cushing, \$50; Mr. Jewell, at Russia, \$19.40; Mr. Boker, at Turkey, \$75. These may appear small amounts, but because they were smail.perhaps the Alinisters should not be held accountable for them. Perhaps they thought as the woman did in Illinois of whom Mr. Lincoln used to tell in the Illinois courts. The woman was unfortunate enough to have a child born out of wedlock, and she pleaded to the judge for mercy on the ground that

THE HABY WAS SUCH A LITTLE ONE.

Mr. SPHINGER also read from official State papers to show that pending the negotiation of an extradition treaty with Turkey Mr. Boker, then Minister there, gave presents to Turkish officials amounting to \$10,000 in gold, and which the Government paid. Among these was a gold watch to the porter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He did not know thy these presents were given. It was supposed that this matter of presents was reciprocal, but he never heard that the Turkish Government had said turkey to us. [Laughter.] At least Mr. Boker never gave us any notice of the fact or asked permission to receive it.

Mr. Sphinger then paid his respects to the Greek mission. He said that some complaint had been made at the proposition to abolisa this mission, and he would read from the dispatches of Minister J. Mr. Read to show for what we paid thousands of dollars for a Minister to Greece. He then read an official dispatch, in which Mr. Read gave a detailed account of a grand ball at Athens, in which he stated that he had had the honor of being selected to lead a contra dance with the Queen. This is dispatched as an important State matter. Mr. Read adds that the ball lasted until 9 o'clock in the morning. He (Mr. S.) could imagine the American Minister going up at 9 o'clock and ringing the familiar sone, "We won't go home till morning." [Laughter.] But this is not all. Mr. Read thinks it a very important matter to inform the State Department that while the common visitors were entertained at supper in the main saloon of the palace the diplomatic representatives were entertained in the private

AFARTMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

Mr. Springer thought the mission to Denmark should also have been stricken out, because it had no political significance with us. It was a land of poetry and romance. Without it we would have had no Hamiet and the Prince of Wales would have been a bachelor. But it was not necessary to the balance of power in Europe. The Sandwich Islands were of importance to us, but a consul could do as well for us there as a Minister at \$7,500. One of the great evils and causes of expense was the dispatch agency business. The system was one which should never have been adopted because the postal department could carry all these dispatches at a much cheaper rate.

Mr. Springer then quoted at length from a report submitted by Mr. D. B. R. Keim in relation to the consulates. Mr. Keim was a special APARTMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

agent and traveled 62,000 miles, visiting every consulate. He submitted a report, which was suppressed. It was a secret matter until a few days ago, when the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of State got it out. Mr. Keim declares the consular service inefficient and corrupt, and yet gentlemen on the other side say it is the best service in the Government. These secret papers have been in the State Department for years, and yet the Republicans never mentioned them while in power. Dr. Newman and other agents also went abroad, but they made no report; but Mr. Keim was in dead earnest and made a report, which was not given to the public.

to the public.

Mr. Randall. And Mr. Kelm has been marked at the State Department for making that marked at the State Department for making that report.

Mr. SPRINGER said that was so, and Mr. Fish even went so far as to say that Mr. Keim had no commission as special agent, but Mr. Keim as a part of his report published his commission. He (Mr. Sprinoun) believed that if all gentlemen would make an investigation they would find that the consular service as well as other departments needed reform. The majority in this House meant to carry out the provisions of this bill, and in a like manner of other bills, and the President in his chair will find that his salary will also be divided by two. This bill is to be the rule and not the exception, and the majority will keep the pledge they made to the people of retrenchment, economy and reform.

SEUNSET'S SPRECH. SUNSET'S SPEECH.

Mr. CON, of N. Y., said the committee proposed to cut down \$450,000 off this bill, and they proposed to do it intelligently. It was the best bill that had been reported for years, and he regretted that his colleague (Mr. Woon) had opposed it. All who oppose this bill say they are economists. They are all for economy in the abstract, but when it comes down to the hard concrete they are like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. He denied that this reduction would injure commerce. The consular and diplomatis bill will not tend to the revival of commerce. THE COMSULAR OFFICE

IS not so much as a jolly-boat or a bubble in the wake of the steamer Commerce. What we want is a tariff for revenue and the revival of ship yards and then we will revive commerce. The revenue bill introduced the other day will avert many of the existing crits. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Dunwall.) objected to the revenue bill the other day, because, among other things, it would lower the duty on silks, &c.

The gentleman did not know, perhaps, that the present high tariff caused great frauds in smuggling, and a man named Lawrence was now in Ludlow-street jail for this smuggling. Pass the revenue bill of Mr. Monnison and this rascality will be stopped. revenue bill of Mr. Monnson and this rascality will be stopped.

Mr. DUNNELL laquired how much revision of the tariff would be required to do away with all rascality in New York.

Mr. CON advised Mr. DUNNELL to go to his own party, to the Republican collector in New York and to President Grant and company, for an answer. He then west on to say how much reduction would be made in the proposed tariff bill, and it would also give us an opportunity to purchase material and build ships here.

He then referred to the fact that in 1571, at the suggestion of the President, a bill was introduced to admit iron vessels free of duty. The passage of that act would have given us the carrying trade during the

The bill passed this House, but it dropped out some day somewhere, and nover became a law.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., inquired whether it was not a fact that the bill referred to was discussed on the last day of the session of 1871.

Mr. OOX said that was so.

Mr. KELLEY wanted to know, then, how it could drop out some day somewhere.

Mr. COX. Well, it dropped out in this House, then. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. Mr. COX. Well, it dropped out in the state.

Mr. KELLEY wanted to know, then, why the gentleman said it passed the House.

Mr. COX meant to say it was not laid on the table. But it was not laid on the table. But it was not reduce expenses. The gentlemen howled over this bill; they will how lover the army bill and the navy bill and the Indian bill, and when the river and harbor bill comes up there will be a perfect shriek of locality.

Mr. Cox also quoted from the diplomatic correspondence to show the kind of literature the United States paid for, and created much amuse. respondence to show the kind of literature the United States paid for, and created much amusement by reading in French the Items of Mr. Boker's bill for the presents to the Turkish officials.

"If," said Mr. C., "these things can be done in the green tree, what may not be done in the day? If this money can be spent in a department presided over by such an honorable gentleman as Mr. Fish, what won't be done in the Indian Bureau (Iod only knows!"

arr. risk, what won't be done in the indian Bu-reau' God only knows!"

Mr. Cox also referred to the dispatches of Min-ister Read from Greece, and referred especially to the valuable information contained in his an-nouncement that he had danced with Queen

Olga
"Up and down, and in the middle,
To the tune of flute and fiddle."
[Laughter.] He was surprised that his friend
from Oberlin [Mr. Muxnor; should have advocated the retention of the Greek mission. He was
a good man; a religious man; a professor in a college, and he was surprised that he should go

back on his convictions and indorse Mr. Read's dancing
"Up and down, and in the middle,
"To the tune of flute and fiddle."
[Laughter.] As to the private entertainment with the Officen, that should be investigated to ascertain what kind of wine Mr. Read drank, how he was dressed and how the Queen was dressed, how long her train was, &c. [Renewed laughter.]

After alluding humorously to other matters relating to the consular service, Mr. Cox concluded by arguing that many of the consulates could be abolished without detriment to the country. Steam and electricity were the great agencies to draw nations close together, and they should be fostered, for they helped commerce. It was these and like agencies that contributed to wealth, and not any consular or diplomatic system.

Mr. N. ELLLEY of Paradid he did not know that

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., said he did not know that were so funny. This discussion had been as good as a circus, as good as a circus with two clowns. He had been in the habit of listening to the arguments and facts as given by members of committees, believing they had made the subject one of careful consideration, and had to a great degree been governed by these facts and arguments. He complimented the speech of Mr. Hewitt, and said be came here to listen to-day, having heard that Mr. Springer and Mr. Cox had prepared elaborate speeches, but he had found them mere political dodges, full of hilarity and coarse jokes, jokes unnit for the House. He referred to the recital by "Spoony vigle" of the story of the gold poons used, when Martin Van Beren was President, in the Executive Massion. Mr. Van Baren's administration was doomed, and that speech did not, as had been asserted, cause its downfall, but it did make an honored family ashamed of its name, and caused the State of Pennsylvania to bush whenever Spoony Ogle's name was montioned.

Major Jack Ogle, an eminent man of Pennsyl-OUR FOREIGN BELATIONS

hame, and cases Spoony Ogle's name was men-tioned.

Major Jack Ogle, an eminent man of Pennsyl-vania, retired from public life and never raised his head from the day his relative set the prece-dent which had been followed by the gentleman from Illinois to-day. There had been an under purpose in both the speeches, it was not economy and retrenchment, but, at the risk of the com-merce of the country, to argue the tariff ques-tion. He then went into an elaborate argument in favor of a protective tariff, and maintained that under it ship-building and other industrial interests were reviving. He said Mr. Cox had spoken of the "MISERABLE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN."

"MISERABLE REPUELIC OF SPAIN."

She was miserable through free trade and hard money, and if the policy of that gentieman was pursued there might some day come when a member of the British Parliament or the French Chambers, enlarging upon the words of the gentieman, speak of the "miserable Republic of America."

If the duties were reduced to the extent proposed by Mr. Morrison's tariff bill, the Government would be forced to repudiation.

He spologized to the House for not speaking to the bill, but said his speech was as near it as the coarse vulgarity of the preceding speeches.

Mr. LV NCH, of Miss. to whom Mr. Kelley yielded his remaining fitteen minutes, was recognized, but yielded for a motion that the committee rise. nized, but yielded for a motion that tee rise.

Before the committee rose, it was arranged that Mr. BLAINE should have an hour after Mr. LYNCH, in which to address the committee on a subject kindred to the bill.

The committee then rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

A CARD.

The Cherokee Indian Muddle-WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1876.
To the Editor of the National Republican: confirmation of Wm. P. Ross, as agent for the five Indian tribes, comes from the railroads.

The opposition comes from the majority of the Cherokee people and from the best class of people in the Indian territory, who regard Mr. Ross' nomination as the most obnoxious that could be made.

Mr. Ross is a Cherokee by blood and the recognized leader of a faction in the Cherokee

made.

Mr. Ross is a Cherokee by blood and the recognized leader of a faction in the Cherokee Nation, which has been guilty of scores of the most cold-blooded murders the past year. Mr. Ross is believed by a great many Cherokees to have countenanced these murders; whether justly or not, that is their belief.

Mr. Ross has only recently been defeated for chief, after a most bitter political contest, and there are none in the Nation outside of his faction who desire him for their agent.

The case of John B. Jones is dissimilar to that of Mr. Ross in this: Mr. Jones was a white man and a citizen of the United States, and therefore competent to hold the office of agent, whereas Mr. Ross is an Indian, and not a citizen of the United States. The adoption of Mr. Jones as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation did not thereby render him not a citizen of the United States. A white man who marries a Cherokee wanton, but he still remains a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ross has a iways scorned to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ross has always scorned to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ross has always scorned to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Ross has always scorned to become a citizen of making all the civilized Indians such citizens.

If the Committee on Indian Affairs will delay citizens.

If the Committee on Indian Affairs will delay action on Ross' nomination, a large majority of

Mayoralty of St. Louis Determined. ST. Louis, Feb. 9.—The contest for the Mayor-alty of this city, which has been before the City aty of this city, which has been before the City Ceuncil for the past month, terminated at 60 clock this evening, by a vote of 10 for James H. Britton, the present Mayor, and 16 for Henry Overstolz. The contestant (Mr. Overstolz) was installed at 9:30, and made an address to the Council. Britton will publish a card in the morning, stating that he takes exception to the action of the Council, and that he shall continue to perform the functions of his office until the matter is decided by the proper tribunal. The case will be immediately brought before the Circuit Court.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

LABORS OVER THE SALARY BILL

OF COINAGE

COMMERCE IN THE FANGS OF MONOPOLY

Joseph D. Fisher and Christian D. Neif have been appointed storekeepers for the Thirteenth district of Ohio, and Samuel Guthrie and Appustus H. Hoyden gaugers for the First dis-

A postal treaty has been signed by the repre

the floor of the House yesterday.

It is generally understood that the Senate will to-day take up the Centennial bill and pass it without amendment. The Senate has so far rejected all amendments, and it is believed that the or two longer, but will ultimately pass. Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday rere \$208,425.71; and from customs, \$672,765.85 At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$11,667,502,29; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$42,395,000; coin, \$73,497,895.48; including coin certificates, \$34,-762,300; outstanding legal tenders, \$371,273,140. Naval Orders.

Master George A. Calhoun, ordered to ord-nance duty at the navy yard, New York. Ensign C. G. Calkins, to examination for promotion, 10th inst. Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Davi ordered to the navy yard, Boston. Ensign M. A. Shufeldt, from the Huron and ordered to the re-ceiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia. Easign Wm. Winder, from the Marion and ordered to

The Reduction of Salaries and Offices. The Appropriations Committee does not seem oget along very rapidly with the legislative,

of discrete officials that have taken place are generally intended to aid the sub-committees. This bill will not be ready for a couple of weeks. It is regarded as one of the most important bills before the committee, because in it a change in salaries, force and hours of labor is contemplated. It is undesstood that the committee will advise abolition of the office of Supervisor of Integral Revenue.

ployees. Mr. Wadleigh's bill to legalize assignments of pay of Government employees is a copy of the bill, with the same title, as reported from the Senate Military Committee in the last Congress. It proposes to legalize assignments of pay of any

bill, which simply, as now presented, abolishes compulsory pilotage on enrolled vessels, and leaves the law, with regard to registered vessels, stand as it is. The Sandy Hook pilots are satisfied with it, but the Hell Gate pilots do not like it on account of the immense amount of coastwise tonage traveling through Hell Gate to and from Long Island sound. The Philadelphia pilots dislike the proposition because their foreign commerce is not nearly as large as their coasting commerce. The Baltimore, Boston and Sandy Hook pilots, and even some of the Philadelphia pilots, were very anxious that the thing should be settled, as they have spent their money to come down here for the past eight years and are tired of the agitation of the question.

The Memphis and El Paso Investigation.

The Pre-emption Laws-

Mr. Boutwell's bill to repeal the pre-emption laws and to provide for the sale of timber upon the public lands proposes that after the 30th of next June none of the public lands shall be subrequires the Secretary of the interior to cause appraisements to be made from time to time of the timber standing upon the public lands, and prepare plans of the same in lots containing not more than three hundred and twenty acres each, and provides that by payment of the appraised value (not less than \$1.25 per acre may person may make entry of the stumpage upon any one tract, and be allowed three years within which to remove the wood and timber from the land: Provided, That no person shall enter a second lot until he shall have removed the timber from his first lot, and that there shall be left standing on each lot one tree of every variety growing thereon; and provided further, that all live-oak and red-cedar shall be reserved, unless the Pressident shall by a specific order in particular cases direct otherwise.

The Davis Resolution. The following is the resolution reported from the Finance Committee and adopted by the Sen-ate as a substitute for Mr. Davis' resolution on

ate as a substitute for Mr. Davis resolution on the same subject:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to furnish the Senate, as soon as practicable, awatesment of all balances due the United States from public officers, and all such balances due from other parties, (no longer in the public service,) distinguishing those whose accounts with the United States have been finally passed upon and adjudicated, and those whose accounts are yet unsettled and subject to additional credits, stating the nature of such accounts and the credits in question; the statement to embrace the accounts of all such officers or parties in which such balances have respectively accrued since the 1st day of January, 1800, and to set forth, respectively, and as near as practicable, the period-over which the accounts extended, and the amounts involved therein. Also to farnish a detailet. Statement of the stocks held by the United States in trust or to secure moneys paid, the character of such stocks, under what law or by what authority and at what time the same were required and on what amount, if any, has there been any default in the

Estimates for the Mint Service. It appears that the increased estimates for the mints are due chiefly to the necessity which will

exist during the next fiscal year for refining bul

iton on a larger scale than ever before carried on in the United States. The best authorities place the yield of the Comstock mines alone at \$5,000,000 per month after April next. This will requir the dissolving in acids of about 100 tons of silve

DEBAYE IN THE HOUSE ON BETBENCHMENT

BELL-GATE PILOTS ON THE RAMPAGE

Revenue Appointments.

Japanese Postal Treaty. centatives of the United States and Japan agree-ing that the rate of letter postage shall be five cents between the two countries, and ten cents upon newspapers, not exceeding two ounces. The new arrangement will go into operation on ist of April next.

Distinguished Visitors. Mr. Peter Cooper, the well-known New Yorker; Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union Square theatre; Hon. Hervey C. Calkin, Hon. John H. Rice, John I. Davenport, the New York U. S. marshal; John R. Lydecker, deputy collector at New York, and other notables were on

The Centennial Bill. vote will be nearly two to one in favor of the bill as the House passed it. It may be debated a day

executive and judicial, otherwise known as the salary, bill. It is farmed out among sub-com-mittees, who have not reported, and the hearings of different officials that have taken place are

Assignments of Pay of Government Em-

It proposes to regaine assignments on pay or any army or navy officer, or of any civic employee of the Government, on conditions that each seeignment shall be only for the current term of payment, and that there shall be paid it a sufficient money consideration," and that the United States shall not be bound by any assignment unless notice thereof is given to the dispursing officer at least six days before the day for payment.

The Pilots and Shipowners Before Congress. At the hearing of those interested in the sub-pro: of pilotage before the Committee on Com-merce perfectage there was an agreement entered nto by all except the Philadelphia and Hell Gate pilots. It was a compromise to Mr. Hale's bill, which simply, 2s now presented, abolishes

Hon. John D. Defrees, ex-Congressional Printer, was before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee charged with the investigation as to whether any improper influences were used by General Fremont to secure Congressional action on the Memphis and El Paso railroad. He testified that as secretary of the company he received one thousand dollars per year, although he was promised five times that amount: that while he had heard as a matter of common rumor that money was being used to advance the interests of the company, he was never able to find any one who had received it.

His impression was that a good deal had been promised, and that those who really worked for the road did so on promises alone, and, had realized nothing. Colonel Bowman, of Kentucky, testified to about the same in effect as Mr. Defrees. It would seem from the evidence thus far taken that General Fremont had retained all his assistants on future obligations to pay, which promises he never met. were used by General Fremont to secure Clon.

per month. Charges equal to the expenses incurred in refining are deducted from the depositors' bullion, and the money arising therefrom
covered fato the Treasury of the United States at
least twice a year. The money which Congress
may appropriate for this purpose is, therefore,
not an actual outlay or expense, but simply an
advance of funds to carry on refining, which is returned to the Treasury in gold coin.

The estimates are predicated on the builion
sctually requiring to be minted, and it is hoped
that the necessary appropriations will be made,
and this basiness be prevented from failing into
the general duliness which at present characterizes other branches of industry. If Congress is
unwilling to make the temporary advance of funds
for these operations on buillion, let it authorizes
the charges collected from deposits to be applied
to defray the expenses. The total charges, including profits on silver coinage, collected at the
mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson per month. Charges equal to the expenses in

When the House went into Committee of the

Whole yesterday on the censular and diplomatic appropriation bill it only needed an opportunity for the Democrats to obtain the floor to make a circus. The first ring was drawn around Mr. Springer, of Illinois, whose far-fetched jokes, trite EXTERTIONS OF THE CENTRAL PAGIFIC BAILBOOD

Springer, of Illinois, whose far fetched lokes, trite sayings, discordant voice and jerky poetry caused laughter among those hard-fasted mountainers and hay-gatherers of the plains who were not accustomed to such exhibitions of choice learning. He dabbled in diplomatic affairs and quoted Latin and Greek and Chinese with equal facility, for he knew nothing about either. His "no a moe, sats-agappo," (noe mou sas agapo,) from Byron, was very ireahman-like. He was describing the Minister to Greece taking leave of the queen, and he called the song of the maid of Athens to aid him in the picture.

He took the report of Mr. Aeim, who traveled sround the world as a special agent, at high salary, to show that the entire consular system should be abolished. As Mr. Keim is a journalist, and a good one when he stays at home and attends to his business, it hardly becomes us to tell tales out of school and say that his report was suppressed in order to save its author from digrace. Mr. Springer held up the suppressed book, as he called it, and faunted it as teneral Butler flaunted the spoliated memorandum book found on the body of J. Wilkes Booth after the satassination of President Lincoln. It was a tragic scene, but those who knew the facts of the care were about as enthusiastic as a prompter behind the scenes at a theatre.

Mr. Cox star ed in to make a serious speech,

case were about as enthusiastic as a prompter behind the scenes at a theatre.

Mr. Cox star ed into make a serious speech, and he finally drifted into one of the funniest harangues of his life. He indulged in all sorts of Joe Millerism, and at times his speech was so off color that two or three ladies walked out of the gallery. Mr. Cox's speech bore no relevancy to the question under consideration. The House was in a roar of laughter during all the time of its delivery, and his translations from the French and other languages were so loosed that they were clear to everybody. His funny picture of the Hor. Horace Maynard was not very flattering to that gentleman, and would perhaps have caused a reply had he been on the floor of the House.

to that gentleman, and would perhaps have caused a reply had he been on the floor of the House.

Mr. Kelley took occasion to refer to the demoralizing tone and indelicate character of Mr. Cox's remarks, and made a magnificent speech in reply to the points stated in recard to the commercial matters talked about. While Mr. Cox's speech will live in literature as a magnificent effort, it will live aloneside of the sayings of Butler, the author of the Hudbras, and not beside the writings of Juvenal or the speeches of Daniel Webster.

It is hardly worth while to comment upon the doings yesterday in respect to this bill except to show that the Democrats in their debates developed their line of policy. They propose to go in on the smach-up principle, and to cripple every lepartment of the United States Government with a view of reveiling and folding in the ruins. It is the disgrace of the period that our consular system abroad is not respected, not because the pay is so small and the tenure of office so short that many of our foreign officials are obliged to go into other business in order to support their families. A consul of the United States keeping a corner grocery in the place to which he is accredited, cannot expect to obtain access to the dourts and the best society of the world to which his position entitles him.

The Central Pacific Monopoly. The proceedings of the Railroad Committee of the Senate Monday morning were of unusual interest, and developed facts of which the whole country should be in possession. At a previous meeting of the committee, Mr. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad commeeting of the committee, Mr. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad company, stated that the tariff of charges for freight between New York and San Francisco was fixed by the connecting reads, and not by the Union and Central Pacific companies. This statement was conclusively disproved by the official tariff sheets of these companies and of the Pacific Mail for the year 1875, submitted by Col. Scott. By these it is shown that Mr. Huntington was very far from being correct. These tariff sheets are signed by the general freight agents of those two roads, and were issued from their office, 287 Broadway, New York.

The first bears date February 3, 1875, before the adjournment of Congress, and before the Pacific Mail.

The rates then announced were as follows: First class, \$1.25; necond class, \$4; third class, \$1.25; necond class, \$4; third class, \$3; fourth class, \$5; second class, \$4; third class, \$3; fourth class, \$4; third class, \$3; fourth class, \$4; though class, \$4; third class, \$5; second class, \$6; third class, \$6; the charges on through business. Now as to the charges on through business. Winnemucca, the local point, say, for instance, Winnemucca, the local tariff laid before the committee by Mr. Scott shows that although they hault the goods 400 miles less than the dis-

desired to sup to such tooks point, say, to stance, Winnemuca, the local tarif laid before the committee by Mr. Scott shows that although they haul the goods 400 miles less than the distance to San Francisco, they compel the merchant in New Yerk or Chicago to pay the entire through rate to San Francisco, and then add to that the local rate from San Francisco to the local point. So that a merchant in San Francisco, getting dry goods from New York, pays \$6 per 100 pounds, and a merchant in Winnemucer, getting goods from New York, pays \$5.00 at 400 miles less distance.

The Pacific Mail tariff bears date March 4, 1573, the day that Congress adjourned, and his rates are as follows: First class, \$4.00; second class, \$4.00; therd class, \$4.00; fourth class, \$4.27. Add to these rates the insurance and the additional time required, and they practically amount to the ail-rail rate; so that in fact there is no competition whatever to the present monopoly. Nothing could be more conclusive than this as to the necessity of having an independent competing line, or the certainty that the Central Pacific company have no intention whatever of building it themselves, if Congress should be guilty of the extreme folly of passing the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hamilton and in the House by Mr. Luttrell. That a company with a capital stock of but \$25.00,000, and a debt of \$14,000,000, with a construction of 1,000 miles of additional road, merely for the sake of the land grant, is simply prepositerous.

merely for the sake of the land grant, is simply preposterous.

Its offer to do so is, we think, too much in the nature of a grand "confidence" operation for Congress and the public to be deceived. The country demands another line, wholly independent of the existing monopoly, as the only means of escape from its exterior; and Congress, we verily believe, will fail of its duty to the people should it adjourn without making provision for its early construction. Miscellaneous-

Mr. Plaine will address the House to-day, be

tween 1 and 2 o'clock, on the financial question. The President has recognized L. J. J. Keq-wenkamp as consul of the Netherlands for Illi-nois and Michigan, to reside at Chicago, and Herman Ernst Gustav Gerlich vice consul of the German Empire at New York. Among the old officers of the House recently among the old officers of the House recently displaced is Mr. Louis Reinberg, stationery clerk, who is succeeded by Major Brown, former-ly of the Capital. Mr. Reinberg has proved an efficient officer, courteous in his manners, and has the confidence of all who have had business with him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. KEY WEST, FLA., Feb. 9.-All the naval vessels

now here have been ordered to Port Royal, and will sail to-morrow.
Winnergo, Feb. 9.—The form of government established in the Northwest Territory in 1873 is about to be replaced by that adopted at the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9 .- Daniel Sheehan, ages forty five years, was run over and killed by a train on the Northern Central road within the city limits this evening. Sheehan was an employee of the road PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-The annual assay at

the United States mint began to-day, and will probably continue to morrow and Friday. The assay is in accordance with the act of Congress of 1873. The commission were engaged to-day in opening and counting the reserved coin. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 .- Mr. John D. Lewis, attorney-at-law, late of Boston, was to-day admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Penr sylvania. Mr. Lewis, it is worthy of mention, i the first colored lawyer ever admitted to practic in the courts of this Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-A meeting of Weish citizens was held to-night to arrange for a Nacitizens was need to-night to arrange for a Na-tional Eisteddfod in this city during the Exposi-tion. Delegates were present from various sec-tions of the State. The affair will probably take place in October, and will far exceed that at Hyde Park last September. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9.-In Appenang,

ast evening, two children of Thomas Smith. aged respectively nice and eleven years, were drowned by breaking through the ice in at-tempting to cross a mill pond. A young man named Barry, who attempted the rescue of the children, was also drowned. RECORD OF CRIME.

FREEROLD, N. J., Feb. 9.—Mary Ganly, in-dicted for killing her husband, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sen-tenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. CAIRO, ILLS., Feb. 9.-The case of the tw Crains, who have been on trial here for the last Orains, who have been actual out for the last two weeks charged with being accessories in the murder of William Spence, at Crainville, Williamson county, was given to the jury at 4 p. m. yesterday, and this morning they returned a verdict of guilty. Raing the punishment of each at twenty years in the punitentiary.

Failures in New York. New York, Feb. 9.—The coal commission houses of E. A. Packer & Co., E. B. Ely & Co. No. 111 Broadway, and the extensive coal firm of S. R. Smith & Co., of New Haven, have suspended. The total liabilities involved are reported at \$800,000. The large firm of E. A. Packer & Co. expect to pay in full and resume. They have made an assignment to William T. Carter, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There were about 1,500 persons at the services at the Hippodrome to-day. In the audience was a considerable number of in the audience was a considerable number of women in mourning, and with teariul faces. The services were conducted by Messre. Moody and Sankey, and were participated in by several cler-symen, including Hishop Janes, Rav. Drz. S. H. Tyng, gr. and jr., Hepworth and Anderson.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH POLICE MINISTER

Buffet Would Not Let Him Become Deputy PROGRESS OF GEN. BABCOCK'S TRIAL

DEPOSITION OF PRESIDENT CHART WANTED

The Chief Justice to Take His Evidence

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question. Loydon, Feb. 9 .- In his speech in the House of Commons last evening Mr. Disraeli made the folntimated to us, in an unmistagable manner, that

THE SUEZ CANAL FURCHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The official correspondence relative to the purchase by Great Eritain of the Khedire's shares in the Suez canal is made public to-day. The details of the commencement and objects of the transaction correspond with the explanation made by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons last night. In November last the Egyptian Minister of Interior assured the British asent that the Egyptian Government considered England her most sincere friend, and infinitely preferred the Egyptian interest in the canal transferred to England than to any other Power. The Rotchthids receive 2½ per cent. Commission on the twenty millions advanced and 5 per cent. Interest until the Eritish Government redund.

The correspondence includes a letter from Lyrd Odo Enssell, the British Minister at Berlin, reporting that Prince Hismarck has mentioned the purchase in terms of high appreciation and approval. The letter of the British agent at Cairo shows that the Khedive offered to sell to England the right to fifteen per cent. of the net revenue of the canal. to which he was entitled after THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

shows that the Khedive offered to sell to England the right to filteen per cent, of the net revenue of the canal, to which he was entitled after the earnings of the canal exceed a certain specified sum. The Khedive recommended the parchase as giving additional control over the canal. The Earl of Derby refused, and stated that England would regard as inconsistent with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire any act by which the Khedive dispossessed himself of control over the canal.

London, Ont., Feb. 2.—Abraham Reid, colored, has been arrested and committed to just for beating his white wife nearly to death and gnawing off her hands in a drunken rage.

WESTON'S WALKING-MATCH. WESTON'S WALKING-MATCH.

The walking-match between Edward Weston and the English champion, Perkins, commenced last evening at 9 o'clock. The match was for a £50 cm jor the greatest distance in twenty-four hours, Weston fixing his limit at 110 miles. Perkins gave out at noon, after making 65 miles. Weston is still walking.

New York, Feb. 9.—A London dispatch, timed 215 p. m., says Weston at 145 p. m. had walked 75% miles, when he stopped.

GERMANY. The Penal Code-

BERLIN, Feb. 9.-In the Reichstag to-day the bill amending the penal code came up for a third reading. The debate was on the clauses, which were recently rejected, imposing penalties on members of secret societies, and to prevent the inciting of hostility between different classes, and the attacking of national institutions.

Prince Blemarck participated in the debate, the misstatements and calumnies of the press the instatements and calumnies of the press. He instanced the invention of the war rumors last spring by newspapers, which were falsely considered semi-efficial. He emphatically denied the existence of "semi-official" papers or correspondents. The prince concluded as follows: "We live in a state of the most profound peace. We have no wish for conquest. We are contented with what we possess. We have no thought of threatening any one. Nevertheless these rumors are continually arising." No action was reached

M. Renault Declines. PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Renzult, the prefect of police of Paris, has resigned, deeming his candi-PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Remailt, the prefect of police of Paris, has resigned, deeming his candidacy for the Assembly at Corbell incompatible with his efficial position. The police department will probably be transferred to the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Deputy Voisin has been appointed prefect of police, in place of M. Renault, resigned. Pierre Sebastian Laurentle, the author, is dead. He was born in 1793.

London, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch to the Times from Paris states that the Republican, M. Valentin, recently wrote a letter supporting M. Henault, Prefect of Police, as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Minister Buffet thereupon imperatively summoned M. Remault to disavow such support. This was the cause of the Prefect's resignation, which was announced to-day. M. Rouher has issued an address to the electors of the arrogdissement of Riom in the Department of Prey de Dome. He claims fidelity to the Imperial family as the greatest honer, and declares he has absolute confidence that if the people are consulted the Empire will be re-established.

HENDAGE, Feb. 9.—The Carlists have assumed the offensive against the Alfonsist positions at Oyarrun. PESTH, Feb. 9.-At aconference of the Liberal

members of the Hungarian Diet it was resolved to support the bill for the erection of a monument to Deak. London. Feb. 10.-The Scotch rifle teams have of withdrawing their separate acceptance of the Cairo, Feb. 9.-The Anglo-Egyptian Bank has

contracted to advance \$10,000,000 to Egypt on the security of her crops, and also a loan of \$70,000,000 to meet the Egyptian floating debt and other Paris, Feb. 9.—The committee appointed to arrange for the special participation of the city of Paris in the United States Centennial Exhibition will send objects peculiar to the municipality, such as plans of public gardens, buildings, etc.

RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Fixing Tariffs for the Centennial. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.-A convention of reneral railroad ticket agents of America has tennial season. Nearly all the principal roads of America are represented, one hundred agents being in attendance. It is thought a reduction

made.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—To-day's session of the General Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the report of the committee on Centennial rates. This committee recommended that the basts of rates for the Centennial Exposition be as follows:

of twenty five per cent from regular rates will be

basis of rates for the Convenient of the Solidwas:

First. Round-trip tickets to New York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati, and at points west thereof in the territery cast of Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Chio river, at a reduction of 25 per cent from convention rates.

Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Chio river, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from convention rates.

Second. Round-trip tickets to Philadelphia, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Chacinnati and points west thereof, in territory east of Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Ohio river, at one dollar less than round-trip rates to New York.

Third. Round-trip tickets to Philadelphia, via New York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Crestline, Columbna, Cincinnati and points west thereof, in the territory east of Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Ohio river, at one dollar more than round-trip rates to New York.

Fourth. From the territory east of Detroit, Toleco, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus and Clincinnati the basis of the reduced rates and limit for round-trip tickets shall be fixed by the trunk lines, and from competitive points between trunk lines in said territories to Philadelphia via the convention adjourned after the discussion, and will probably adopt the report at to-morrow's session.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The following is a rected list of the losses and insurance by yester

The Broadway Fire.

 Catin, Brundrett & Co.
 \$425.000
 \$335,000

 Hornthal, Whitehead & Co.
 238,000
 175,000

 Powers, Gaston & Co.
 180,000
 150,000

 Phelps & Everdell
 35,000
 72,000

 N. G. Cushing
 75,000
 600,000
 125,000

 G. W. Yatte & Co.
 30,000
 125,000
 450,000

 Leaher, Whitman & Co.
 600,000
 450,000
 250,000

 Williams, Smith & Co.
 22,000
 20,500
 20,500

 Siedenbach, Schwab & Co.
 50,000
 40,000

 Loss on buildings Nos, 444 and 452 Broadway, owned by Edward Matthews, \$350,000; insurance not given.

Finances of Tennesses-NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—The Comptroller has fur-

nished the following statement of the financial condition of this State: Assets—Next January here will be due the State, \$1,201,762; liabilities, \$3,648,249; deficit, \$2,440,547. In January, 1878, the assets will amount to \$1,318,762; Habilities, \$4,459,627; deficit, \$3,140,325. The entire interest-bearing debt of the State is \$22,908,669.

LOUISIANA.

More Hell Broth Stewing - Proposed Impeachment of Governor Kellogg.

(Special to the National Republican.)
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Washington specials of February 8 to New Oriesus papers state that a letter is being prepared which will be for-warded to-day, signed by Congressman Ellis, Contestant Spencer and possibly Congressman Gibson, to prominent Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, advising that Kidd's resolution announcing the repudiation of the compremise be made absolute, and telling the House the support of the Democratic House against any attempt at interference by force by the President with the proposed movement if it be accomplished without unnecessary violence. It is added that the Democrats in Congress will hold a caucus on the matter, and that Speaker Kerr manifests

much feeling against this attempt to creat a riot in New Orleans. WHISKY.

Babcock's Trial-Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.-Acting under the advice of the Court, given just before adjournment last night, the Government counsel in the Babcock trial to day passed over the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, and produced testimeny to show the expense and operations of the whisky ring from 1873 to 1875. No direct evidence was brought out against General Babcock, the testimony being general in character and tending to show who were in the

conspiracy and the extent. Joseph M. Fitzroy was put on the stand at the opening of the morning session and kept there an opening of the morning session and kept there an hour and a half. Fitzrov was deputy collector of the internal revenue, and after the departure of Conduce McGrue, in November, 1872, became the active business man of the ring.

The examination proceeded with only occasional technical objections from the defense, and very little of the testimony was ruled out. Fitzroy was asked if he knew the defendant, and said: I met Gen. Babcock once last September; it was at the Lindell hotel in this city: Wm. O. Avery introduced me to him. The President was at the hotel; it was on the occasion of a visit to this city by the President and Gen. Babcock, I had not seen Gen. Babcock before that time, I was then under indictment for complicity in these frauds. On cross-examination Fitzroy and of this meeting with Babcock: It was simply an introduction; there was no conversation; I was standing near the elevator; Gen. Babcock came up and Avery introduced us.

After Fitzroy's examination, John F. Siedentoff, the foreman at Uritor's distillery, was put on the stand.

His testimony related wholly to the operations

manager.

R. W. Ulrici and Fitzroy also testified, and their evidence was the same as has been published several times.

Mr. Storrs stated that the defense had intended to have the personal ATTENDANCE OF PERSIDENT GRANT as a witness, but as the case now stands he thought this would not be necessary, particularly as exigencies of public sharts require his attendance at Washington. He then proposed to counsel for the prosecution that they should meet with counsel for the delense and agree upon questions and cross-questions to be put to the President, and that the examination should be made before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

made before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Colonel Dyer said he had no objections to such an arrangement if it should appear, after examining the interrogatories of the defense, that the Government could do as well in this way as by the personal presence of the President.

Mr. Storrs stated that they had their questions written out, and asked the court to prelong the session until 3 o'clock p. m., to give coursel for the Government time to prepare their cross questions. This the court agreed to.

On the reassembling of the court, District Attorney Dyer stated the counsel for the Government had met the counsel for the Government had not had time to prepare interrogatories. He therefore asked the court to adjourn until tomorrow morning, to afford both sides an opportunity to properly arrange their questions and cross questions, and that counsel may leave to night for Washington and arrive there in time to have a deposition taken on Saturday, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Central and South America New York, Feb. 9.—Advices from Panama to February 1st report peace prevails throughout the Colombian States. Heavy rains have dam-

trouble between Guatemala and Honduras on one side and Nicaragua on the other has been

Rhode Island has 1,415,734 spindles against

aged the coffee plantations at Costa Rica. The

Thirty-two sales of short horns took place in Kentucky last year, in which 1,503 animals were sold for \$665,936. It is expected that the autumnal military mano uvres in England will be on a more extensive

814,554 in 1860.

scale than usual this year.

A girl in Medina, Ohio, has a head just the six f Daniel Webster's, or three inches larger in circumference than the average of men. There is genuineness in the conversion of young woman in Troy. She advertises for the

owner of a watch that she found fourteen years General Butler has consented to deliver the ration at the semi-centennial celebration of the Old Residents' Association, to be held at Lowell. Mass., March 1.

Deerfield, Mass., has complied with the provisions of the will of the late Mrs. Esther Dickin-son, and secured a legacy of \$65,600, with which a public library and a high-school are to be estab-Senator Sharon, of Nevada, will seen be here. He would resign his office, having more impor-tant personal business to attend to, but his resig-nation would cause the appointment of a Demo-crat in his place.

Israel Caswell, of Strafford; Ruchael Elliott, of Greenville: Margaret Evans, of Concord, and Esther Faulkner, of Chesterfield, all in New Hampshire, completed their 166th year in 1875, and are still living. The vending of pencils, pens and other articles

The vending of pencils, pens and other articles by teachers in the public schools is attracting at-tention and arousing protests in Boston. The practice interrupts the lessons and distracts the minds of the pupils, and is productive of no ad-vantage except a pecuniary one to the teacher. The machinery of a school is sometimes brought to a standstill in order that change may be made in effecting the sale of a size-pencil. The newly-elected school board is expected to remedy the will. A Boston critic says that Greenough's status

A Boston critic says that Greenough's statue of John Winthrop, which has recently arrived from Florence, is not a first-class work of art; that the pose is conventional, almost commonplace, and that there is a wooden expression about the face that does not speak well for the artist's idea of the spirit or intelligence of the first Governor of Massachusetts. The principal fault of the figure is its lack of force and character. The statue was ordered by the Legislature of 1872, and is to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. The Cumberland Valley railroad will next The Cumberland Valley railroad will next summer run commodious passenger cars to the Centennial grounds, in which the seats will be numbered, covered and looked, and a key given each passenger who purchases a ticket, to which is attached a check corresponding to the seat he occupies. When the excursion reaches Philadelphia, he can lock up within the enclosure which contains his seat, any food or clothing necessary to his comfort, and if he does not choose to put up at a hotel, can have his own private apartments in the car which takes him to the Centennial buildings.

Strange facts were elicited at a recent forward.

Strange facts were elicited at a recent inquest

Strange facts were elicited at a recent inquest in Plymouth, England, concerning the death of one Frances-Resley, a young woman, who lived with her father and two brothers in well-furnished lodgings in a respectable part of the town. The family were comfortably off, and the deceased had an annuity of £30. Two years ago she withdrew herself from all society, shutting herself up in her bedroom, into which she would admit no one. She took but a very slight amount of food, and gradually wasted away, dying of sheer starvation. When found she was perfectly naked, and covered with vermin.

Ben Wenberg, the wealthy ship-broker and ship-owner of Old Slip, has conceived the idea of a new kind of a vessel especially adapted for voyages to the North Pole. He says that "the discovery of the polar passage has not been achieved before solely because the ships engaged in the expedition were not worth a d-n." Mr. Wenberg's intention was to build this new vessel and it cut a new expedition entirely at his own cost. His numerous friends, however, assembled lately at Delmonico's, proposed to substribe the full amount of cost of the vessel provided he takes himself the command of the expedition and follows Sir John Franklin's route.

I have recently seen a statement, in a New I have recently seen a statement, in a New England paper, denying the story of General N. P. Banks having ever been upon the stage. Such contradictions are useless and injurious. The denial, if made by the person himself, would imply that he was samamed of some portion of his past life, and if made by friends that they felt that the public looked with some degree of suspicion on his former career. But I am persuaded that the ex-Governor and M. C. would not pretend to disprove the fact. He made his dist appearance upon the dramatic stage at the National theatre, Boston, under the management of William Pilly. His first attemps was an ambitious one. He undertook to interpret the character of Claude Mel-His first attempt was an ambitious one. He undertook to interpret the character of Claude Melnotte in the "Lady of Lyons." Mrs. Anderson, daughter of the manager, performed the part of Panline. It was she who, teveral years later, told me of this essay of the "Robbin floy." "He would have made a good actor," she said, "as he was a conselections and careful standard, and he was one of the most natural lovers that I ever played with. He impressed me with the itea that he really felt all that he uttered, and I found myself actually becoming inspired with his feeling, and beginning to love him in source." The General, in exchanging hisricale laurels for a political career, may be said % a lave retained a large portion of the magnetism that draws hearts towards him.—Montforf, in: Wilkes' Spirit.